

# McGill Daily

VOL. VI., NO. 82.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1917.

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## Y. LAMONTAGNE OF SCIENCE '15 NOW WOUNDED

Popular Musician on Somme Nine Months.

WITH ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Details from England of Death of Flight Lieut. "Don" Brophy.

Second Lieutenant Yves Lamontagne, Sci. '15, serving in France with the Royal Engineers, has been wounded, so official advice to Charles O. Lamontagne, father of the young soldier, state. The official notification received by Mr. Lamontagne from the War Office was as follows: "Regret to inform you Second Lieut. Y. Lamontagne, Royal Engineers, 74th Field Company, reported wounded January 12. Further details to follow."

Second Lieutenant Lamontagne was one of the best known men about the University during his college course, owing to his reputation as a "cello" player. He was born in Montreal in 1894, and attended the Commercial High School before entering McGill with the class of Civils '15. In 1908 he won the McGill Conservatorium Scholarship in "cello," and thereafter was connected with various amateur musical organizations in the city, chief among these being the McGill Students' Orchestra. Second Lieut. Lamontagne was a member of the editorial staff of McGill Daily, acting as musical critic.

A member of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., Second Lieut. Lamontagne joined the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps commanded by Lt.-Col. Ramsey, when it was formed here in the spring of 1915. In the following July he went overseas and quickly reached France, where he acted as interpreter for Lt.-Col. Ramsey. Another McGill man and a classmate of Second Lieut. Lamontagne, Sergt. (now Second Lieut.) L. F. Fyles, was chauffeur for Lt.-Col. Ramsey. When the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps was returned to England on the completion of work behind the lines in France, Second Lieut. Lamontagne secured a commission in the Royal Engineers. After a course of training in England, he again went to France and there became attached to the 74th Field Company, R. E. For the last nine months Second Lieut. Lamontagne has been on the Somme front.

Lieut. "Don" Brophy.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Particulars in connection with the death of the late Lieut. J. B. (Don) Brophy, of Ottawa, who was killed by the fall of his aeroplane in England last month, have just reached relatives here. The father of the late aviator, Mr. J. B. Brophy, C.E., is at St. Peter's, Que., where he received a letter from Major A. A. B. Thompson, of the Royal Flying Corps, No. 33 squadron, Home Defence, Gainsborough. Major Thompson expressed the deep regret of all the officers and men of the Royal Flying Corps at the death of Lieut. Brophy, whom he stated had returned from France on October 27, after spending nearly eight months in the thick of the heavy fighting along the Somme. He referred to the fact that the Ottawa athlete was beloved by everyone with whom he came in contact, adding that he had great hopes in the boy's future.

Major Thompson explained that Lieut. Brophy had ascended about 4,200 Christmas Eve in a machine recently allotted to his use, with which he had become familiar. When at a great height, probably five thousand feet, it appeared to become unmanageable, suddenly stopped and crashed to the ground, spinning round as it fell.

"It was hard to account for yesterday's regrettable accident," continued Major Thompson. "Your son, whom we all admired, appeared to have had no trouble with his machine until this occasion. It fell from a great height, and his death was instantaneous. The exact spot was Kirken in Lindsay. We expected great things of him, and I cannot tell you how grieved we all are at his death."

A letter has also been received by Mr. Murphy from Capt. Gordon Richardson, who was flight commandant of the squadron in which the late footballer had been for some time. He added that Don was at all times brave and fearless in the performance of his hazardous duties.

Lieut. Brophy was buried near the scene of his accident, Lieut. Brophy, whose athletic successes had made him known all over Canada, was selected for Zeppelin chasing duties, largely on account of his splendid work in France. Just a few days before his fatal fall he flew across the English Channel and visited Ottawa friends in France.

### PHOTO OF HOSPITAL.

A group photograph of the original personnel of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) is to be hung in the lounge room of the Students' Union by the House Committee. Already a group photograph of the members of the 271st Canadian Siege Artillery is hung in the lounge room.

## "VALUELESS," SAYS DR. LEACOCK OF NOTE DICTATION.

The system whereby a professor dictates his lectures, to be returned to him by students at examination time, is "perfectly valueless," so Professor Stephen Leacock told his fourth year class in Political Science yesterday, referring to the discussion in yesterday's issue of McGill Daily, Equally valueless, said Dr. Leacock, would be the system whereby a student would sit "like a clay dummy" and listen to a professor deliver the lecture, or a copy of which lay before the student. The ideal method, according to Dr. Leacock, would be an abstract of the lecture made by the student himself, and omitting all the details which would appear in a verbatim report of the lecture. In such courses as literature and politics, said Dr. Leacock, a well-trained student should be able to condense the lectures as fast as the lecturer could deliver them, but this would not hold good in the case of Law, Science, or Medicine lectures, where detail is a necessity. The plan to have professors publish their notes was held to be futile by Dr. Leacock, who mentioned the fact that we have already too many inferior text-books written by professors.

## JUNIOR HOCKEY PRACTICE IMPROVES

Eighteen Men Turn Out and Put in Snappy Practice.

With eighteen men out and playing a fine brand of hockey, the Junior Hockey squad put in a snappy practice at the Campus rink last night. This is the third of their practices, and their form and teamwork are improving apace, so much so, in fact, that it would not be at all surprising if they develop a squad sufficiently strong to down the Victorias, who are estimated to be the best team in the Junior section. Not only were the numbers great, but the enthusiasm of the men was of the most infectious variety, and some fierce competition may be expected before any permanent selections for the team can be made. The game with Victorias will be played at the Arena on Thursday evening, from seven to eight. It is to be hoped that a number of McGill men will be on hand, as this team is as truly representative of McGill as the first team, even if their efforts are somewhat more humble. The game promises to be close and clean, as the Vics are good scrappers and clean players. The following players are asked to be on hand at the Arena at 6.30 on Thursday, in order to be ready to start at seven sharp: Lally, Kramer, Naud, McGibbon, McKinnon, Lowry, Rothchild, Chisholm, McIntyre, Martin, Pendrigh.

## HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING.

The statement in yesterday's Daily that McGill and Laval are still tied for first place was an error. The games on Monday placed Loyola and Shamrocks on an equal footing for first place. They have both won three games and lost one, McGill and Laval are tied for third place with two games won, one lost and a draw. This places them half a game behind Loyola and Shamrocks. Nationals are in last place.

### ANOTHER DANCE RUMoured.

There is talk about the University of the holding of a second informal dance by one of the athletic organizations, in view of the success of the informal dance given before the Christmas holidays by the Students' Union. What view the Committee on Student Functions would take of such action remains to be seen.

### STUDENTS ARE PLEASED.

Around the Arts Building yesterday there was much talk concerning the holding of the first term examinations in the Union on account of the fact that Molson Hall is occupied by the members of the Sixth Universities Company. In general students expressed themselves as pleased with the plan.

### EMPLOYED BY TRAMWAYS.

L. C. Nesham, Sci. '16, is employed in the city by the Montreal Tramways Company. He will be remembered as chief water boy of the champion '16 football team of last season.

## ORGANIZATION NEEDED AMONG BASKETBALLERS

Last Practice Before Exams. Held.

SENIOR TEAM THE SAME.

Next Game to be Played on Jan. 27, at Macdonald.

The last practice of the Basketball teams before the examinations was held last night at the Central Y. M. C. A., with a fair crowd out. At the present time there are about twenty men who are appearing at the practice with more or less regularity. It is the hope of the management to keep up a large enough squad to not only insure a victorious first team in the Provincial League, but also to turn out a team that can take the honors in the Junior section. In order to do this, men must turn out better than heretofore, as team work is likely to prove essential for winning. Last year the second team were not able to come out ahead in their section, merely because they were not organized enough to get any combination in their play. Had they been able to play in the same form they did in the last three games, McGill would have made a clean sweep of the Provincial League.

With practically the same team as that which played so successfully last year, the Senior team will be in prime condition to repeat in the new schedule. Hartz, the accurate forward, whose work has been a feature of every match in which he has played at McGill, will still retain his old position. Hartz has the added advantage of not only being a formidable shot, but also of being one of the hardest working forwards in the League. Pitts will hold his old position across from Hartz. It was largely the wonderful scoring ability of this combination that brought McGill out ahead in their play-off with North Branch. Harry Ferguson, who has been forced to stay out of the University for the first part of the present season, arrived in the city on Monday, prepared to take up work again in the fourth year of Science. He fully intends to hold down his old place in centre, filling a position which the team have been troubled about. Upham played on last year's team in his present position, but is unfortunately without his team mate, Johnny Ferguson, who is now in France. The work of Fox in his stead, has been fully as good so far, and promises to improve as the season goes on. Nelson will in all probability be picked as the utility man of the team.

The second team have a good many men with fine playing ability, the defence men being particularly fine. Both MacPhail and Vaughan seem to have places in that position, as they work well together, and check well. MacPhail in particular showed his class in the Railroad game. Other men are bound to give them more or less of a run to hold their positions, the most prominent contenders being Busten and Davis, Cushing and MacCarthy are the pick of the forwards.

Another man who has been showing up well in practice is Bulger. He seems to have the ability of a first team man at times, but is inclined to be erratic.

The next game for McGill will be played on January 27th, when both teams will go out to Macdonald to play there. In order to get into some kind of shape for the game, a practice will be held on Tuesday, January 23, the first possible opportunity after examinations. Men who wish to make the Macdonald trip must turn out at that practice.

### THE ELECTION CHARGES.

At the next meeting of the Students' Council it is expected that a set of rules to govern future elections under the jurisdiction of the Council, will be drawn up. This will be the outcome of the charges made by R. J. Clarke, '17, before the Christmas holidays, in connection with the Faculty representatives' election in Arts, and which were investigated by the Council.

### STUDENT BURNT OUT.

When fire gutted a residence in University street in rear of the Students' Union at an early hour yesterday morning, E. D. Brown, Med. '18, was one of the losers. Brown was out on a case at the time, and knew nothing of the fire until he returned and found that his personal possessions, including a number of valuable textbooks were a thing of the past.

### UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Union House Committee meets at five o'clock this afternoon in the committee room for the discussion of routine business.

### COLUMBIA RECEIVES BELL.

Columbia University is to receive a memorial bell as the twenty-fifth anniversary gift of the class of 1893. The old chapel bell was destroyed by fire two years ago. The new bell will be placed over the portico of St. Paul's Chapel on the campus.

### PECK TO COACH LAFAYETTE.

R. Peck, centre on this year's football team at Pittsburgh University, will coach the line at Lafayette College next year. Peck has been chosen all-American centre for the past two seasons.

## OVIDO HABANA CIGARS

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## Annual January Sale

A Real Money-saving Opportunity

Notwithstanding the increasing cost of merchandise, and the great difficulty in getting enough goods, we are offering this month many lines at a large reduction off our present regular prices.

Men's English Silk Neckwear, from 50c Sale Price. Silk Scarfs or Mufflers, at greatly reduced prices. Men's Grey Cashmere Socks, at 50c a pair. Reg. 75c. All Fur-Lined Gloves reduced 20 per cent. All Silk and Jaeger Wool Dressing-Gowns, Lounge Jackets and Bathrobes, reduced 20 per cent. Balance of our Men's Winter Overcoats, at genuine Bargain Prices.

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\$45.00 Suits and Overcoats	36.00
\$50.00 Suits and Overcoats	40.00
\$2.50 Shirts	1.95
\$2.00 Shirts	1.65
\$1.50 Shirts	1.15
Special Shirts	.95
\$2.50 Pyjamas	1.95
\$2.50 Neckwear	1.95
\$2.00 Neckwear	1.65
\$1.50 Neckwear	1.15
\$1.00 Neckwear	.75
	3 for 2.00
\$5.00 and \$6.00 Mufflers	\$3.95
\$2.50 Woollen Mufflers	1.95
\$2.00 Striped Cord Mufflers	1.45

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The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 12 months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$300.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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## MORE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF CHRISTMAS CARDS

McGill Grad., Veteran of South Africa, Returns Thanks for Remembrance.

Further acknowledgments of the Christmas cards sent overseas by the Students' Society include one from Major A. S. Donaldson, Med. '01, who served with the Imperial forces in South Africa, and has been in France with the Canadian contingent since it landed in February, 1915. Major Donaldson is now second in command and adjutant of the 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance, which has been through Ypres, Festubert, the Somme and Giverny.

From Captain William F. McConnell, Arts '14, now chaplain of the Military Convalescent Hospital at Woodcote Park, Epsom, England, come Christmas greetings and all good wishes for the New Year, "accompanied by the hope that victory shall crown our united efforts and bring a lasting peace."

Major A. T. Bazin, Med. '24, and lecturer in surgery in the Faculty of Medicine, sends a Christmas card from the 9th Canadian Field Ambulance in France, with the following note: "I much appreciate the card of remembrance received from your Society, and in return trust that Old McGill will weather the period of war adversity with honour enhanced and hopes unshaken."

Lieut. H. T. Logan, Arts '08, with the 12th Canadian Machine Gun Company, sends his acknowledgments from "Sunnyside," Banbury Road, Oxford, and Capt. P. Alfred Landry, Sci. '03, sends his thanks from France, where he is with the Royal Flying Corps.

## THE FASCINATION OF POLITICS.

Politics comprise the greatest of all games in a democracy. In no other department of peaceful human activity is there so much scope for the display of leadership and general ship. Often in politics, millions are under the control of one man. Politics represent a game in which there is a part, and an interesting part, for everybody. Those who would play in a wholesale sweeping way loss sight of the fact that, in a democracy, politics constitute a prime essential. Without politics there can be no party government; without party government there can be no effective expression of popular sentiment. The wise thing is not to understate or in any way belittle politics, but, on the contrary, to strive for the improvement of political methods, and for the advancement of political ideals.

Political activity is wholesome. In the United States it is no less every body's privilege than it is every good citizen's duty to take an interest and play a part in the game of politics.

A prominent Western business man was once upbraided by some of his associates for giving so much of his attention and time to political affairs. It was held, by some of his friends, that politics became the business of politicians. "Not so," said the business man referred to. "Politics should be the business of the American citizen. If there is anything wrong in politics, you, who think yourself above politics, and not the politicians, are responsible for it. Politics should command the closest and most earnest attention of all worthy citizens, because politics are the source of power in a republic, and if the source be corrupt the Government is sure to be so."

There was another business man of equal prominence and clear-sightedness who, in like circumstances, said: "Yes, like politics, and I tell you why; because it is something in which 99 per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States are interested. Some people take to one thing, some to another, but all take to politics. Walk about the street and talk to Tom, Dick and Harry. Tom will talk shop, Dick will talk golf, Harry will talk baseball; you can turn any one of them, in a twinkling, to talking politics."

There is, perhaps, no more experienced political observer and campaigner in the United States than Chauncey M. Depew, who is prominently identified with the New York Central Railroad. He has been in the thick of politics for half a century. He is as deeply interested to-day as ever in the greatest of games. Speaking in New York, one evening recently, he touched, eloquently as usual, upon what he called the fascination of politics in the best sense. "There is a general abuse of party organization and party leaders and bosses," he said, "but the prizes are so great in government, national, State, municipal and town, that politics will always attract a section of the public. This section of the public becomes expert and professional. They may occasionally drop into obscurity, but never into oblivion. We rarely consider that practically all we care for and all our opportunities for enjoyment or for success in life are dependent upon the Government which we make and control." And he added:

The study of the origin of parties in our own country and the lines upon which they have generally divided goes down to the very roots of our existence. It illustrates again the continuous power of masterful creative genius and the grip of the hand of statesmanship that cannot be loosened.

Dr. Depew was always a popular politician, because in the heat of a campaign he could believe, and he could, and often did, express the belief that, although the other side was utterly and hopelessly wrong, yet there was a possibility that it might be sincere. Also he could make as good a speech on election night in accepting defeat as he could in announcing victory. Like many others prominent in political activities in the United States, he did not, while "in the harness," hold to the conviction that all good men were Republicans, and all bad men Democrats. In short he was, and for that matter is yet, of the type that gets the most out of politics. When an election is pending it is a wholesome indication of national alertness and virility for the people to be aligned in opposition for the worst thing that could come

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE.

The respective merits of the net and discoidal systems of book-selling still have their minor champions, whose battle rages with varying fervor. Meanwhile the representatives of an ancient calling are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on business without summoning to their aid adventitious wares in order to enable them to eke out a precarious existence. Few bookshops, however intelligently organized and administered, are able under modern conditions to subsist upon the sale of books alone, and a man who endeavored to set up business without combining his book trade with the sale of stationery and all the modern necessities included in the term, and of the many trifles dear to the feminine and sometimes to the male heart would have little chance of success.

Some thirty years ago conditions were different from those which obtain in the book world today. Of the many changes which have taken place in the course of the evolution of the trade few can have a greater stimulus, for a time at least, to the sale of books than the introduction of the discount system. The pioneer, or chief pioneer of this revolution, Thomas Bosworth, who, like the great Eighteenth Century printers, combined publishing and bookselling, created by his action a great fluttering in the dovecotes of Paternoster Row. His position was not altogether a happy one; not only was Paternoster Row arrayed in the fullness of its might against him, but even the book-buying world began to think they must have been contributing an undue quota to the pockets of the booksellers and the publishers. So far as booksellers were concerned any suspicion on this score was without foundation.

Neither tradition nor history tells us what profits the poets and orators of antiquity made when they were so fortunate as to induce their hearers to buy copies of their works, but we can imagine they were not less than those of many a modern book-seller. Nor are we told of the profits of the Roman booksellers, the great Sallust of the Augustan age, whose shops were rendezvous of literary men just as were the houses of the great printer-publishers of the Eighteenth Century in London. That at one time a considerable profit accrued from the mere sale of books is certain, or such a number of unlicensed booksellers would not have set up in Oxford, where they evidently made an excellent living in competition with the "sworn stationers," who practically held a monopoly in the sale of books to the undergraduates. Not that the sale of books to undergraduates is necessarily a paying concern, but unless the "sworn stationers" had made a success of their trade it is reasonable to suppose that the pirate booksellers would not have invaded their sacred precincts.

Different periods in the history of the book trade have presented their particular trouble. One of the difficulties with which the modern book-seller has to contend is the ever growing number of books produced, in addition to the steady increase in the output of new books he is faced with with an ever increasing number of old books which he cannot possibly stock his shelves with even half the new books which appear, and he knows that any attempt to cope with the mass of reprints is hopeless. He cannot pile up his shop with books as a well-known second-hand bookseller in Oxford Street was wont to do, on whose doorstep Mr. Gladstone was often to be seen. Although, it is said, the great Minister was never able to name a book which this bookseller had not got on his premises, it was impossible sometimes to get at the book for some days, so many volumes had first to be removed. In these hurried days people are too impatient to wait even for a few hours, much less days. It is true that the modern bookseller is helped over this predicament by the existence of the wholesale bookseller, but the man who has to turn away many customers because he does not happen to have the particular book they ask for will find himself without a business.

Although the universities may be said to have called bookselling into being in the Middle Ages, and the Reformation led to a largely increased demand for books and pamphlets, the modern system of book-selling arose out of the establishment of the printing press and the golden age of the book-selling business in England was the Eighteenth Century, when book-selling and publishing were combined. During the early years of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries authors and booksellers had a peculiarly bad time, first under the censorship of the Star Chamber, which was relaxed under Queen Elizabeth, not from any superior openness of mind, but simply because she did not care a farthing rush what the nature of a book was, provided it did not uphold the views of her religious opponents, and again under the champion among censors, Archbishop Laud.

Of the many eminent booksellers of the Eighteenth Century Andrew Millar was the most remarkable. A Scot who possessed more knowledge of mankind than pretensions to learning, he was for some years associated with another Scot, William Strahan, and in conjunction they produced Johnson's Dictionary. Boswell's estimate of him as possessing "good sense enough to have for his friends very able men to give him their opinion and to be able to purchase and copyright" was shrewd and accurate. In consequence of this good sense Millar gathered together a business and connection which enabled him to amass a large fortune. It was to his liberality to the authors whose works he published that Johnson referred when he said of him that he had "raised the price of literature." A thousand pounds, which was the sum he gave for "Amelia," was a princely price even in those days. The coach of Strahan, which Johnson describes

to a republic would be the indifference of the people to public affairs. When the election is in doubt it is a wholesome indication that the public is intensely interested in knowing the result. When the election is over it is a wholesome indication that the great mass of the people accept the result cheerfully and go about their usual occupations, forgetting, as speedily as possible, whatever may have occurred in the campaign to wound their sensibilities or to disappoint their expectations.

## HARVARD SEEKS TEN MILLION ENDOWMENT

Campaign by Alumni Association to Reach 40,000 Graduates.

A campaign for a permanent endowment fund of \$10,000,000 for Harvard University, has been launched by the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, under the chairmanship of Thomas W. Lamont, '92, of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. The campaign, designed to ultimately reach practically all of the 40,000 Harvard men, is undoubtedly the largest ever undertaken by an educational institution.

The immediate object of the campaign is to raise funds to meet the pressing needs of the university in the form of inadequate salaries and a lack of funds for the maintenance of the large and expensive equipment. It is the further aim of the committee to secure sufficient funds to enable Harvard to maintain its position as an institution of higher education. While no time limit has been set for obtaining the funds, it is hoped that a considerable part of the total endowment will be raised by next commencement.

The vote of the Harvard Alumni Association, later approved by the corporation, creating the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, provided that the contributions to the fund should be held perpetually in trust, and the income to be used largely for the general expenses of the university at the discretion of the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

This endowment fund is not expected to interfere with or supersede in any way, whatsoever, the existing custom of each class making a gift of \$100,000 to the university on its twenty-fifth anniversary. This custom was inaugurated by the class of 1879, which gave \$100,000 toward the construction of the Stadium in 1904. A widespread, democratic appeal to Harvard men and their friends through a representative committee of the alumni is somewhat of an innovation for securing funds for Harvard. In the past considerable dependence has been placed on the contributions of a few persons. For instance, half of the \$2,000,000 raised for the Teachers' Endowment Fund in 1905 was contributed by a score of persons. While the exact details of the campaign are not definitely known, it is apparent that the appeal will be much wider, particularly among the graduates, than has been customary in the past.

"As a credit to literature," was the product of successful literary ventures such as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," which had been refused in many quarters, Robertson's and Hume's Histories and Cook's "Voyages." Not many years ago the controversy which arose out of his action as literary executor of Hume was recalled by the letters which passed between him and Hume.

These traders of the Eighteenth Century were something more than publisher-bookkeepers; they were bankers and confidential agents; they were brought into intimate relationship with many well known figures of the day. Among the habitués of Strahan's house were Thomas Somerville, Benjamin Franklin, Hume and Mrs. Thrale, and the leading literary men of the time congregated in the houses of these great booksellers, as did those of the earlier years of the Nineteenth Century in Albemarle Street, when book-selling and publishing had become joined. With this great band of booksellers the Strand is intimately associated. There, within a stone's throw of St. Clement Dances and of a well known modern firm of booksellers, stood Andrew Millard's house of business, while hard by in Wych Street, Strand, was the Shakespeare Tavern where the intermediaries between the book lover and the shelves he wished to fill gathered at frequent intervals. These gatherings at their social club in the Shakespeare Tavern formed a much closer bond of intercourse than the modern annual trade dinner which has supplanted them.

**CALIFORNIA TO TEACH GOLF.**  
A complete equipment for indoor golf practice has just been purchased by the athletic department of the University of California. The game will be taught to all interested free of charge, and for the benefit of the underclassmen, it may be substituted for regular gym work.

**WITH DOMINION BRIDGE.**  
N. T. Binks, Sci. '16, is now with the Dominion Bridge Company at its works in Lachine. Binks has been connected with a power plant at Shawinigan until recently.

**CREDIT FOR DRILL.**  
A total of seven university credits is now allowed by the Yale faculty for military work done in the college brigade. This rule was recently passed by the faculty because of the growing importance of the military situation throughout the civilized world.

**AN OFFENDED CONSCIENCE.**  
I stole a kiss the other night;  
My conscience hurt, alack!  
I think I'll have to go to-night  
And put the darn thing back.

He smashed his auto thirty times,  
And so I wonder why  
They still persist in saying that  
He is a reckless guy?

—Widow.

**DIET FAILED THEM.**  
Reports fail to reveal why two young women at the University of California, who lived for three months on peanuts alone, at a cost of fifteen cents a day, failed to persist in their diet. No matter how you try to pull that one you can't get away from the squirrel ideas.—Kansas.

**TO SUPPORT PRISONERS.**  
It is expected that the senior memorial fund at Washington University will be turned over to the support of the Americans now detained in European prison camps. There are nearly 100 of these at the present time.

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First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

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**WORKING CONDITIONS.**  
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

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At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

**MINING LICENSE.**  
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

**MINING CONCESSION.**  
Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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T. J. Kelly, B.A., '17, Editor-in-Chief.  
J. E. McLeod, '17, Managing Editor.  
F. W. Almond, Med. '19, Circulation Manager.

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Editors in charge of this Issue—R. H. Parkhill, M. P. De la Hanty.

## STAFF.

We pride ourselves here at McGill on the fact that we are a thoroughly democratic institution, and that one man is as good as the next; and it is something worth while being proud of. However, there are a few individuals who, because their grand-uncles did something that attracted a little attention or because some other relative made enough money to keep the present representative of the family tree in luxury, think that they could not deign to mix with the ordinary college man. We have met with such men and have taken pains to avoid a second meeting.

There are social levels in the world, and while some would have us believe that it requires but an equalization of labour and financial conditions to have these levels done away with, the solution does not appear as easy as all that. Whatever such a scheme would result in is not our present concern, for we wish to confine our remarks to people and conditions within the walls of the University. Distinctions of class are out of place here. We hasten to remark that it is not our contention that we should lower ourselves to the standard possessed by the few undesirables who always manage to creep into such a cosmopolitan institution as an educational centre. But we do mean that there should be a "via media" along which Tom, Dick and Harry may travel in good-fellowship to the common goal of a degree. If Tom meets Dick or Harry outside the sphere of University life, then he is perfectly entitled to ignore or cultivate their acquaintance as he pleases, but where these fellows are working in the shadow of the same walls, drinking their common knowledge from the same educational fountain, writing the same examinations where Tom is a number, and Dick is a number, and Harry is a number, these fellows, we contend, should be to one another, as far as social distinctions are concerned, nothing more or less than numbers, and at that the same numbers—each of equal value.

Socialistic? Not exactly; it is merely a plea for a little consideration. You may have an automobile or an airship or a private yacht or anything else that you please, but that doesn't make you any better than the man who sits across the aisle from you. That same man who sits beside you to-day may be in a position, to use a colloquialism, to sit on you, later on in life. There is one thing to be thankful for, and that is that the condition of affairs complained of is not general, and that the vast majority of McGill men are of the hail-fellow-well-met class. College is the place to make friends. In no other walk in life will we meet up with so many different types and be able to create so wide a circle of acquaintances. Why not let everyone take advantage of this opportunity, and in doing so eradicate the least traces of a snobbishness which at times makes itself evident within our walls.

## THE HOCKEY DEFEAT.

As a result of overconfidence, another of McGill's athletic teams went down to defeat at the hands of a determined team of inferior playing ability, when they let Shamrocks carry away a game by a two to one score. Why a team of the calibre of our present hockey squad should let a game like that slip away after their fine work in holding the fast Laval aggregation to a two-two tie, is beyond our comprehension. It is easily understandable that the team which put up such a splendid showing in all their previous games should be the victims of that sadly demoralizing feeling of overconfidence, but it can hardly be credited that they held it throughout the game. What McGill's team really needed more than any other one thing at the game on Monday was the heartening effect of a real live cheering section. It does not often happen that a team comes to such straits that it must depend upon the inspiration of its supporters to the extent that McGill did when Shamrocks had them in a bad way. Likewise, it does not often happen that a fighting team, such as McGill has proved itself to be, falls down even when they are saturated with a belief in their own ability. When it does happen, the team is likely to play the most listless game imaginable, unless there is that element of encouragement which only loyal supporters can give to a discouraged team.

It is "up to" McGill men who have been proud of McGill's hockey record to turn out for the next game and furnish the cheers that will start the team on the way to another run of victories. It is a time when the team really needs YOU.

## HAVE UNIFORM FEE.

A uniform annual tuition of \$150 has just been adopted by the Cornell faculty and will take effect with the coming of the class of 1921 next September. This makes the tuition in all of the colleges at Cornell the same.

## GIVEN GOLD FOOTBALLS.

Gold footballs were presented to the members of the Ohio 1916 team at the annual football banquet in December. These were given in addition to the sweaters and numerals which are always presented to athletic teams there. Chic Harley will probably be honored with a silver loving cup for being the first Ohio State man to be chosen All-American for the past decade.

## FAREWELL TO DRIVERS.

A large formal farewell was held last Friday at the Pennsylvania Union for the four Pennsylvania men who left for service in the "Ambulance Americaine" in France, where already more than 200 American college men are serving France and humanity by ministering mercy to the wounded.

## NOVEL BOOSTER CAMPAIGN.

Officials of the Brown Union have hit upon a novel and successful method of getting men to join that organization. They have closed the doors of the Union Building to all non-members and have posted a sign which gives their names and reads: "Do you know why these men don't go into the Union building any more? They are not members, and so cannot." This method caused 200 to join in one day last week.

## VERMONT'S KEG RUSH.

The Keg Rush is an interesting feature of "Pro Night" at the University of Vermont. A keg of sweet cider will be placed in the centre of the field, and at the crack of the pistol twenty-five men from each class will start from equal distances from the keg. At the end of seven minutes the class having the keg farthest from their starting place will be declared winners.

## "PREXY" IS HONORED.

President Van Hise of Wisconsin University has recently been elected to the position of president of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science.

## SOISSORED

### SENTIMENT.

#### On Professors.

Professors are necessary evils wherever there is a university or college. This is a peculiar thing, because most college students consider themselves capable of imparting a vast store of knowledge to their peers. A singular thing about this knowledge is that the professor's red book always disagrees with it.

Some men work for a living while others teach. This latter class accumulates in and around a college in response to the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest. Some few among these are human, but there is always the danger that Yale or Harvard or Columbia will learn of these and coax them east. In the past few years only a very few professors have been called east, and most of these came from Europe.

Some teachers are able to live on their salaries. This is because they have a wonderfully developed imagination and no wife. They may, however, still have a Ph.D. and survive, although this title renders precarious any chance of attaining popularity with the students.

The duties of a faculty member are practically unknown, although it becomes more and more apparent each year that they are supposed to use their heads. This information has evidently not been imparted to a large number as yet, for students are still being failed and cautioned, a thing which never should happen in view of the fact that all students are hard and conscientious workers. There is no question but what a failure is the fault of our teachers—it is their one and greatest vice.

All professors should have at least one degree, in fact, all of them do. Some have more than one. Three hundred and sixty degrees makes a perfect circle. Some professors have a long way to go to attain perfection—about 359 degrees, and not so very many minutes.

Some professors teach physics and Shakespeare, but the majority have elected real courses with which to toy. It is hard to understand the mental attitude (or something else more mental) which has induced a few to undertake the teaching of the two former courses. One explanation is that there is more opportunity to write textbooks of 800 pages and \$957 a dozen.

We should love our professors and sympathize with them; the disease is contagious.—Minnesota Daily.

#### Real Education.

Every student, at some time or other during his University career, decides whether he will enter into campus activities or devote all his time to study.

There is nothing more admirable than a well-trained student and scholar. But if to gain this scholarly rank, a person must neglect the other side of school life—the campus activity part—he loses more than he gains.

To mingle with people, to learn to know them and the best way to deal with each individual, is the greatest education on earth, and it can only be gained through mental alertness. No mental sluggard will ever learn to know people.—Kansas.

#### Be Yourself.

No matter what the circumstances—be yourself. Whether with a magnate, a prize fighter, a minister, or a laborer—be yourself. If a rich man puts you on a pedestal, don't be come inflated and adulate-brained—be yourself; if a prizefighter talks to you like a brother, don't assume the attitude of a worldly wise sport—be yourself; if a minister takes you within his ken, don't put on an angel face and a seraphim air—be yourself; and if a laborer comes with his troubles and asks your counsel, show your own good qualities—so often buried under a false exterior—and be yourself.—Daily Kansan.

#### Why is an Editor?

A country school boy was told to write an essay on editors and this is the result:

"Don't know how newspapers came to be in the world. I don't think the Good Lord does, for He ain't got nothing to say about an editor in the Bible. I think the editor is one of the missing links you read of, and stayed in the bushes until after the flood, and then came out and wrote the thing up, and has been here ever since. I don't think he ever died. I never seen a dead one, and never heard of one getting licked."

"If a doctor makes a mistake he buries it and people dassent say nothin'."

"When the editor makes a mistake there is a big swearing and a big fuss, but if a doctor makes a mistake there is a funeral, cut flowers and perfect silence."

"A doctor can use a word a yard long without anybody knowing what it is, but if an editor uses one he has to spell it."

"Any old college can make a doctor, but an editor has to be born."—Exchange.

#### PACIFIST'S BREVARY.

New York Life prints a "Pacifist's Brevary," which is so applicable to our own pacifists that we cannot forbear quoting it in full:

"If a fire breaks out in your house speak to it gently.

The universe is a product of non-resisting forces.

Time enough to learn to swim when the boat is going down.

If caught in a border raid, pray.

In case of war notify the police.

He who chautauquas and runs away may live to chautauk another day.

All danger, national and individual, is psychological.

When in doubt do as the Chinaman does—surrender.

Human rights are conserved by preaching sweetness and light.

Hang your lachry on the outer wall, and the cry is, "Touch me not!"

Force is negative; docility, positive.

In time of peace prepare for more peace.

When an enemy advances toward you seeking your life, fling at his head a volume of the Commoner.—Benjamin De Casseres."

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J. F. L. Brown, '17, P. A. G. Clark, '17, R. L. Weldon, '17.

## ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE STAFF:

Miss May Newnam, '17, Editor.  
Miss Ivell Hurd, '18, Assistant Editor.

## REPORTERS.

Ella Duff, '18, Roberta Ford, '19, Lois Fewler, '18, Sally Solomon, '18.  
Elizabeth Monk, '19, Jean McCulloch, '20.  
Editors in charge of this issue—R. H. Parkhill, M. P. De la Hant.

## STAFF.

We pride ourselves here at McGill on the fact that we are a thoroughly democratic institution, and that one man is as good as the next; and it is something worth while being proud of. However, there are a few individuals who, because their grand-uncles did something that attracted a little attention or because some other relative made enough money to keep the present representative of the family tree in luxury, think that they should not deign to mix with the ordinary college man. We have met with such men and have taken pains to avoid a second meeting.

There are social levels in the world, and while some would have us believe that it requires but an equalization of labour and financial conditions to have these levels done away with, the solution does not appear as easy as all that. Whatever such a scheme would result in is not our present concern, for we wish to confine our remarks to people and conditions within the walls of the University. Distinctions of class are out of place here. We hasten to remark that it is not our contention that we should lower ourselves to the standard possessed by the few undesirables who always manage to creep into such a cosmopolitan institution as an educational centre. But we do mean that there should be a "via media" along which Tom, Dick and Harry may travel in good-fellowship to the common goal of a degree. If Tom meets Dick or Harry outside the sphere of University life, then he is perfectly entitled to ignore or cultivate their acquaintance as he pleases, but where these fellows are working in the shadow of the same walls, drinking their common knowledge from the same educational fountain, writing the same examinations where Tom is a number, and Dick is a number, and Harry is a number, these fellows, we contend, should be to one another, as far as social distinctions are concerned, nothing more or less than numbers, and at that the same numbers—each of equal value.

Socialist? Not exactly; it is merely a plea for a little consideration. You may have an automobile or an airship or a private valet or anything else that you please, but that doesn't make you any better than the man who sits across the aisle from you. That same man who sits beside you to-day may be in a position, to use a colloquialism, to sit on you, later on in life. There is one thing to be thankful for, and that is that the condition of affairs complained of is not general, and that the vast majority of McGill men are of the hail-fellow-well-met class. College is the place to make friends. In no other walk in life will we meet up with so many different types and be able to create so wide a circle of acquaintances. Why not let everyone take advantage of this opportunity, and in doing so eradicate the least traces of a snobbery which at times makes itself evident within our walls.

## THE HOCKEY DEFEAT.

As a result of overconfidence, another of McGill's athletic teams went down to defeat at the hands of a determined team of inferior playing ability, when they let Shamrocks carry away a game by a two to one score. Why a team of the calibre of our present hockey squad should let a game like that slip away after their fine work in holding the fast Laval aggregation to a two-two tie, is beyond our comprehension. It is easily understandable that the team which put up such a splendid showing in all their previous games should be the victims of that sadly demoralizing feeling of overconfidence, but it can hardly be credited that they held it throughout the game. What McGill's team really needed more than any other one thing at the game on Monday was the heartening effect of a real live cheering section. It does not often happen that a team comes to such straits that it must depend upon the inspiration of its supporters to the extent that McGill did when Shamrocks had them in a bad way. Likewise, it does not often happen that a fighting team, such as McGill has proved itself to be, falls down even when they are saturated with a belief in their own ability. When it does happen, the team is likely to play the most listless game imaginable, unless there is that element of encouragement which only loyal supporters can give to a discouraged team.

It is "up to" McGill men who have been proud of McGill's hockey record to turn out for the next game and furnish the cheers that will start the team on the way to another run of victories. It is a time when the team really needs YOU.

## HAVE UNIFORM FEE.

A uniform annual tuition of \$150 has just been adopted by the Cornell faculty and will take effect with the coming of the class of 1921 next September. This makes the tuition in all of the colleges at Cornell the same.

## GIVEN GOLD FOOTBALLS.

Gold footballs were presented to the members of the Ohio 1916 team at the annual football banquet in December. These were given in addition to the sweaters and numerals which are always presented to athletic teams there. Chic Harley will probably be honored with a silver loving cup for being the first Ohio State man to be chosen All-American for the past decade.

## FAREWELL TO DRIVERS.

A large formal farewell was held last Friday by the Pennsylvania Union for the four Pennsylvania men who left for service in the "Ambulance Americaine" in France, where already more than 200 American college men are serving France and humanity by ministering mercy to the wounded.

## NOVEL BOOSTER CAMPAIGN.

Officials of the Brown Union have hit upon a novel and successful method of getting men to join that organization. They have closed the doors of the Union Building to all non-members and have posted a sign which gives their names and reads: "Do you know why these men don't go into the Union building any more? They are not members, and so cannot." This method caused 200 to join in one day last week.

## VERMONT'S KEG RUSH.

The Keg Rush is an interesting feature of "Proctor Night" at the University of Vermont. A keg of sweet cider will be placed in the centre of the field, and at the crack of the pistol twenty-five men from each class will start from equal distances from the keg. At the end of seven minutes the class having the keg farthest from their starting place will be declared winners.

## "PREXY" IS HONORED.

President Van Hise of Wisconsin University has recently been elected to the position of president of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science.

## SOISSORED SENTIMENT.

On Professors.

Professors are necessary evils wherever there is a university or college. This is a peculiar thing, because most college students consider themselves capable of imparting a vast store of knowledge to their peers. A singular thing about this knowledge is that the professor's red book always disagrees with it.

Some men work for a living while others teach. This latter class accumulates in and around a college in response to the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest. Some few among these are human, but there is always the danger that Yale or Harvard or Columbia will learn of these and coax them east. In the past few years only a very few professors have been called east, and most of these came from Europe.

Some teachers are able to live on their salaries. This is because they have a wonderful device of imagination and no wife. They may, however, still have a Ph.D. and survive, although this title renders precarious any chance of attaining popularity with the students.

The duties of a faculty member are practically unknown, although it becomes more and more apparent each year that they are supposed to use their heads. This information has evidently not been imparted to a large number as yet, for students are still being failed and cautioned, a thing which never should happen in view of the fact that all students are hard and conscientious workers. There is no question but what a failure is the fault of our teachers—it is their one and greatest vice.

All professors should have at least one degree, in fact, all of them do. Some have more than one. Three hundred and sixty degrees makes a perfect circle. Some profs. have a long way to go to attain perfection—about 359 degrees, and not so very many minutes.

Some profs. teach physics and Shakespeare, but the majority have elected real courses with which to toy. It is hard to understand the mental attitude (or something else more mental) which has induced a few to undertake the teaching of the two former courses. One explanation is that there is more opportunity to write textbooks of 85 pages and \$957 a dozen.

We should love our professors and sympathize with them; the disease is contagious.—Minnesota Daily.

## Real Education.

Every student, at some time or other during his University career, decides whether he will enter into campus activities or devote all his time to study.

There is nothing more admirable than a well-trained student and scholar. But if to gain this scholarly rank a person must neglect the other side of school life—the campus activity part—he loses more than he gains.

To mingle with people, to learn to know them and the best way to deal with each individual, is the greatest education on earth, and it can only be gained through mental alertness. No mental sluggard will ever learn to know people.—Kansas.

## Be Yourself.

No matter what the circumstances—be yourself. Whether with a magnate, a prize fighter, a minister, or a laborer—be yourself. If a rich man puts you on the shoulder, don't be come inflated and adle-brained—be yourself; if a prizefighter talks to you like a brother, don't assume the attitude of a worldly wise sport—be yourself; if a minister takes you within his ken, don't put on an angel face and a seraphim air—be yourself; and if a laborer comes with his troubles and asks your counsel, show your own good qualities—so often buried under a false exterior—and be yourself.—Daily Kansan.

## Why is An Editor?

A country school boy was told to write an essay on editors and this is the result:

"Don't know how newspapers came to be in the world. I don't think the Good Lord does, for He ain't got nothing to say about an editor in the Bible. I think the editor is one of the missing links you read of, and stayed in the bushes until after the flood, and then came out and wrote the thing up, and has been here ever since. I don't think he ever died. I never seen a dead one, and never heard of one getting licked."

"If a doctor makes a mistake he buries it and people dassent say nothin'."

"When the editor makes a mistake there is a big swearing and a big fuss, but if a doctor makes a mistake there is a funeral, cut flowers and perfect silence."

"A doctor can use a word a yard long without anybody knowing what it is, but if an editor uses one he has to spell it."

"Any old college can make a doctor, but an editor has to be born."—Exchange.

## PACIFIST'S BREVARY.

New York Life prints a "Pacifist's Brevary," which is so applicable to our own pacifists that we cannot forbear quoting it in full:

"If a fire breaks out in your house speak to it gently."

The universe is a product of non-resisting forces.

Time enough to learn to swim when the boat is going down.

If caught in a border raid, pray.

In case of war notify the police.

He who chautauquas and runs away may live to chautalk another day.

All danger, national and individual, is psychological.

When in doubt do as the Chinaman does—surrender.

Human rights are conserved by preaching sweetness and light.

Hang your latch-key on the outer wall, and the cry is: "Touch me not!"

Force is negative; docility, positive.

In time of peace prepare for more peace.

When an enemy advances toward you seeking your life, fling at his head a volume of the Commoner.—Benjamin De Casseres."

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#### THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The Canary Islands, which, to-day, owing to the activities of the German submarines in their waters are figuring prominently in the world's news, represent one of those lands whose history, Carlyle, it is almost certain, course, a question of what constitutes history. Carlyle, it is almost certain, would not have agreed with such a statement, and it is quite certain that the Spaniard from Santa Cruz de Tenerife or from Las Palmas would not agree with it. Still, as the world reckons history, it is true enough, the history of the Canary Islands "came to an end" when Alonso de Lugo completed the conquest of Tenerife, in 1495. For about a hundred years before that time, however, the story of the islands had been stirring enough. The first mention of them comes through the elder Pliny, who tells us the Romans learned of their existence through Juba, King of Mauritania, and he gives an account of an expedition which the King made to the islands about the year 40 B.C. Pliny talks of "Canaria, so-called from the multitude of dogs of great size," and speaks of its palms and pine trees; whilst he mentions also Nivaria, probably Tenerife, the land "covered with clouds."

Thereafter, the Canary Islands, save that they may possibly be the Isles of the Blessed of Ptolemy and Plutarch, sink back into the unknown for over twelve hundred years. Arab navigators, venturing from the coast of Africa, visited them, it is known, in the Twelfth Century, but it was not until 1334, when a French vessel, driven out of its course, came within sight of the giant peak of Tenerife, and later of the islands themselves, that they were really rediscovered by Europe. Even then Europe could not be quite sure of the matter. Portugal, which was, about that time, beginning to prosecute its great voyages of discovery, sent out an expedition to establish definitely the position of the islands, but failed to find them at all. Then Spain took the matter in hand. Entirely disregarding the able dictum of Mrs. Beeton, in whatever form it was then available, Juan de la Cerda, a grandson of Alfonso X, of Castile, obtained a grant of the islands, and even went so far as to have himself crowned King of them, at Avignon, by Pope Clement VI. Juan, however, never got any farther. Lack of means frustrated his dreams of conquest. Two expeditions did, it is true, go out to the islands from Spain, some time afterwards, and a monastic mission was established on one of the group; but the close of the Fourteenth Century found the Guanches, the aboriginal inhabitants, still unconquered and unconquered, and with no intention, as far as can be ascertained, of being either, if they could help it.

In 1492, however, Galifer de la Salle and Jean de Bethencourt sailed with two vessels from La Rochelle and landed, early in July, on the island of Lanzarote. For the next ninety years or so, the islands made up, in the matter of history-building, for all the time they had lost. La Salle conquered Lanzarote and a part of Fuerteventura, and, after a time, Bethencourt returned to Cadiz for reinforcements. Whilst there, he secured from Henry III of Castile the title of King, and, so equipped, set sail again for the scene of La Salle's conquest. La Salle, however, would have none of him, refused to remain in a position of inferiority, and returned to Spain in high dudgeon. Bethencourt himself followed two years later, having assigned the Government

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The Arts examinations scheduled for Saturday morning, January 20th, (Greek I. and II; Zoology II.), will be held both for men and women in room 105 of the Arts building.

The examinations scheduled in Arts for the 22nd, 23rd and 24th, will be held for the men in the Union, and for the women in the R. V. C.

#### FOUND.

A sum of money, in the Engineering Building. Owner may have same by applying to "Harry."

to his nephew. Now, whatever else may be said of this nephew, whose name was Maciot, he certainly was an expert financier. After eight years, he sold his office to the envoy of Queen Catherine of Castile, one Pedro Barba de Campos, and, almost immediately on the conclusion of the bargain, set sail for Lisbon, and there, he sold his office again to Prince Henry the Navigator, who, he knew, could never resist such a bargain. A few years later, he dreamily discussed with the Count of Niebla, as maybe, they surveyed together the distant peaks of the Sierras de Aracena from Niebla itself, the possibility of his being willing to part with it once more. Anyway, the Count of Niebla concluded the purchase, and immediately sold his rights to another Spaniard, who in turn sold them to Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile. Twice did Prince Henry the Navigator try to enforce his claims, but without success, and Ferdinand and Isabella finally became the residuary legatees. The work of conquest was by no means easy, but, as already stated, it was completed in 1495. And thereafter, nothing of great importance took place.

#### SENSIBLE HARVARD!

Juniors at Harvard have voted to serve ginger ale and other soft drinks at their smokers in the future in place of beer and cider, and to have entertainments at the smokers given by members of the class instead of by professionals.

#### JOHNS HOPKINS ATHLETES.

One of the most practical plans have been evolved at the Medical School at Johns Hopkins for the upkeep, financially and spiritually, of athletes that have ever been heard. A Student Committee is to be appointed to investigate the entire athletic situation, and to take it in charge. They will investigate as to the disposal of the funds which have come into the school funds. They will arrange the different schedules and make arrangements for the games. They will arouse pep for the games, and stage immense rallies before the games. School spirit will be given a practical outlet.

The freshman class at Bucknell College has refused to paint the town with their class numerals, as has been the custom of former classes.

## OVERSEAS DUTY FOR CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

London Legislation Allows R. N. W. M. P. to Serve Overseas.

#### BRILLIANT RECORD.

This Move Will Provide Many Men of Capital Physique and Character.

Probably the most striking bit of legislation in Canada since the war began was the authorizing of the famous police force, known throughout the world as the Royal North-West Mounted Police, for overseas war duty.

In accordance with this, the two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were instructed to find provincial forces of men to take the place of this long ruling body.

This ruling is expected to stand, but though Saskatchewan has evidently accepted it, and is mobilizing a force of law enforcers to take the Mounted Police's place, the farther western Province of Alberta was less docile. On Jan. 6 a petition signed by all the heads of the principal stock raising and agricultural societies in Alberta was wired to the Dominion Government, petitioning that the Royal North-West Mounted Police be not withdrawn from Alberta. As this country has a large stretch of still frontier country where liquor smuggling still flourishes, the request seems to be reasonable.

The force on January 1, 1916, according to official figures, numbered 750 men. Of these, however, between 50 and 75 will not be available, situated as they are in northern regions where, at the present season, it would require at least two and a half months to reach them. The most noted northern post is at Herschel Island, a point on Beaufort Sea, at the mouth of the Mackenzie, 2,500 miles from the nearest railway at Edmonton. Other northern points are Ft. MacPherson, Ft. Smith, all in Mackenzie Territory, and Port Nelson, Fullerton, and several smaller detachments in the Hudson Bay region and Yukon Territory.

Shortly following the Custer massacre in 1876, Sitting Bull, the Sioux Indian chief, came to Canada with some of his band and attempted to stir up an Indian war, using as a pretext some recently passed legislation regarding killing wantonly the buffaloes, which were fast disappearing. But it is on record that this chief and his tribesmen were approached while they sat poring over the Indians by two members of the Royal North-West Mounted force and these two dauntless officers, by the sheer force of their courageous morals, conducted Sitting Bull and his men back to their own country.

In 1879 food was scarce among the Canadian plains Indians. But though there was a scarcity of game on the Canadian territory, there was plenty of hunting just across the line. A band of some 500 braves crossed from Canada, but had only hunted a short time when a strongly armed force of United States cavalry from Ft. Benton rounded them up and escorted them back to the border. The commanding officer then sent word by messenger to the nearest Mounted Police post for a detachment to take off his hands the Indians. To his amazement, two days later, two Mounted Policemen showed up; and when the American commanding officer asked anxiously where was the detachment to take care of these 500 Indians, the sergeant replied, "Why, we're the detachment." And such was the influence of these men upon the Indians that they had no trouble with their charges, which a whole regiment of cavalry had been required to round up.

In 1882 the Canadian Pacific started building its transcontinental railway through the West. To cope with the tens of thousands of foreign railway laborers, the force was raised to 500 men. From then to now it has slowly been added to till the force numbers 750 men.

Probably the principal secret of the red-coated riders of the plains' success in handling the Indians was the fact that the Mounted Police recognized that the Indians had rights in the West, the rights of an owning people. This the Mounted Police always respected and took into consideration when adjudicating difficulties that arose. Thus was avoided the warfare and terrible massacres of whites which took place in Quebec, in New England, in Ohio, Arizona, New Mexico and many other parts of the western states. Had the Indians been granted more tolerance; had the incoming white settlers recognized the Indians' right to consideration and most careful treatment in the above mentioned places, the history of the early days of North American white settlement might have been altogether different.

#### IMPOSSIBLE!

Professors at Northwestern University, shocked by the recent "co-ed" number of the "Candle," the Minnehaha of the Purple, suspended the publication. The "co-ed" edition began with a rush, having a cover design of a girl in a wine glass and little else, peering out with sparkling eyes, and the professors, shocked by this opener, fell over in exhaustion as they read article after article on kissing, apparently written by "experts." Apparently there is such a thing as having too much "pep."—Minnesota Daily.

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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of six months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



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## MORE ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF CHRISTMAS CARDS

McGill Grad., Veteran of South Africa, Returns Thanks for Remembrance.

Further acknowledgments of the Christmas cards sent overseas by the Students' Society include one from Major A. S. Donaldson, Med. '01, who served with the Imperial forces in South Africa, and has been in France with the Canadian contingent since it landed in February, 1915. Major Donaldson is now second in command and adjutant of the 3rd Canadian Field Ambulance, which has been through Ypres, Festubert, the Somme and Givenchy.

From Captain William F. McConnell, Arts '14, now chaplain of the Military Convalescent Hospital at Woodcote Park, Epsom, England, come Christmas greetings and all good wishes for the New Year, "accompanied by the hope that victory shall crown our united efforts and bring a lasting peace."

Major A. T. Bazin, Med. '94, and lecturer in surgery in the Faculty of Medicine, sends a Christmas card from the 9th Canadian Field Ambulance in France, with the following note: "I much appreciate the card of remembrance received from your Society, and in return trust that Old McGill will weather the period of war adversity with honour enhanced and hopes unshaken."

Lieut. H. T. Logan, Arts '08, with the 12th Canadian Machine Gun Company, sends his acknowledgments from "Sunnyside," Banbury Road, Oxford, and Capt. P. Alfred Landry, Sci. '03, sends his thanks from France, where he is with the Royal Flying Corps.

## THE FASCINATION OF POLITICS.

Politics comprise the greatest of all games in a democracy. In no other department of peaceful human activity is there so much scope for the display of leadership and general ship. Often in politics, millions are under the control of one man. Politics represent a game in which there is a part, and an interesting part, for everybody. Those who dally politics in a wholesale, sweeping way lose sight of the fact that, in a democracy, politics constitute a prime essential. Without politics there can be no party government; without party government there can be no effective expression of popular sentiment. The wise thing is not to understate or in any way belittle politics, but, on the contrary, to strive for the improvement of political methods and for the advancement of political ideals. Political activity is wholesome. In the United States it is no less every body's privilege than it is every good citizen's duty to take an interest and play a part in the game of politics.

A prominent Western business man was once upbraided by some of his associates for giving so much of his attention and time to political affairs. It was held, by some of his friends, that politics became the business of politicians. "Not so," said the business man referred to. "Politics should be the business of the American citizen. If there is anything wrong in politics, you, who think yourself above politics, and not the politicians, are responsible for it. Politics should command the closest and most earnest attention of all worthy citizens, because politics are the source of power in a republic, and if the source be corrupt the Government is sure to be so."

There was another business man of equal prominence and clear-sightedness who, in like circumstances, said: "Yes, I like politics, and I'll tell you why; because it is something in which 99 per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States are interested. Some people take to one thing, some to another, but all take to politics. Walk about the street and talk to Tom, Dick and Harry. Tom will talk shop, Dick will talk golf, Harry will talk baseball; you can turn any one of them, in a twinkling, to talking politics."

There is, perhaps, no more experienced political observer and campaigner in the United States than Chauncey M. Depew, who is prominently identified with the New York Central Railroad. He has been in the thick of politics for half a century. He is as deeply interested to-day as ever in the greatest of games. Speaking in New York, one evening recently, he touched, eloquently as usual, upon what he called the fascination of politics in the best sense. "There is a general abuse of party organization and party leaders and bosses," he said, "but the prizes are so great in government, national, State, municipal and town, that politics will always attract a section of the public. This section of the public becomes expert and professional. They may occasionally drop into obscurity, but never into oblivion. We rarely consider that practically all we care for and all our opportunities for enjoyment or for success in life are dependent upon the Government which we make and control." And he added:

The study of the origin of parties in our own country and the lines upon which they have generally divided goes down to the very roots of our existence. It illustrates again the continuous power of masterful creative genius and the grip of the hand of statesmanship that cannot be loosened.

Dr. Depew was always a popular politician, because in the heat of a campaign he could believe, and he could, and often did, express the belief that, although the other side was utterly and hopelessly wrong, yet there was a possibility that it might be sincere. Also he could make as good a speech on election night in accepting defeat as he could in announcing victory. Like many others prominent in political activities in the United States, he did not, while "in the harness," hold to the conviction that all good men were Republicans, and all bad men Democrats. In short he was, and for that matter is yet, of the type that gets the most out of politics. When an election is pending it is a wholesome indication of national alertness and virility for the people to be aligned in opposition for the worst thing that could come

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE.

The respective merits of the net and discount systems of book-selling still have their untiring champions, whose battle rages with varying fervor. Meanwhile the representatives of an ancient calling are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on business without summoning to their aid adventitious wares in order to enable them to eke out a precarious existence. Few bookshops, however intelligently organized and administered, are able under modern conditions to subsist upon the sale of books alone, and a printer, endeavoring to set up business without combining with his book trade the sale of stationery, and all the modern et ceteras included in the term, and of the many trifles dear to the feminine and sometimes to the male heart would have little chance of success.

Some thirty years ago conditions were different from those which obtain in the book world to-day. Of the many changes which have taken place in the course of the evolution of the trade few can have a greater stimulus, for a time at least, to the sale of books than the introduction of the discount system. The pioneer, or chief, pioneer of this revolution, Thomas Bosworth, who, like the great eighteenth century printers, combined publishing and bookselling, created by his action a great fluttering in the dovecotes of Paternoster Row, his position was not altogether a happy one; not only was Paternoster Row arrayed in the fullness of its might against him, but even the book-buying world began to think they must have been contributing an undue quota to the pockets of the booksellers and the publishers. So far as booksellers were concerned any suspicion on this score was without foundation.

Neither tradition nor history tells us what profits poets and orators of antiquity made when they were so fortunate as to induce their hearers to buy copies of their works, but we can imagine they were not less than those of many a modern book seller. Nor are we told of the profits of the Roman booksellers, the great Sallust of the Augustan age, whose shops were rendezvous of literary men just as were the houses of the great printer-publishers of the eighteenth century in London. That at one time a considerable profit accrued from the mere sale of books is certain, or such a number of unlicensed booksellers would not have set up in Oxford, where they evidently made an excellent living in competition with the "sworn stationers," who practically held a monopoly in the sale of books to the undergraduates. Not that the sale of books to undergraduates is necessarily a paying concern, but unless the "sworn stationers" had made a success of their trade it is reasonable to suppose that the price booksellers would not have invaded their sacred precincts.

Different periods in the history of the book trade have presented their peculiar troubles. One of the difficulties with which the modern book seller has to contend is the ever growing number of books produced, in addition to the steady increase in the output of new books he is faced with an ever increasing number of reprints, which he cannot possibly stock his shelves with even half the new books which appear, and he knows that any attempt to cope with the mass of reprints is hopeless. He cannot pile up his shop with books as a well-known second-hand bookseller in Oxford Street was wont to do, on whose doorstep Mr. Gladstone was often to be seen. Although, it is said, the great Minister was never able to name a book which this bookseller had not got on his premises, it was impossible sometimes to get at the book for some days, so many volumes had first to be removed. In these hurried days people are too impatient to wait even for a few hours, much less days. It is true that the modern bookseller is helped over this predicament by the existence of the wholesale bookseller, but the man who finds that he has to turn away many customers because he does not happen to have the particular book they ask for will find himself without a business.

Although the universities may be said to have called bookselling into being in the Middle Ages, and the reformer led to a largely increased demand for books and pamphlets, the modern system of bookselling arose out of the establishment of the printing press and the golden age of the book-selling business in England was the eighteenth century, when book-selling and publishing were combined. During the early years of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries authors and booksellers had a peculiarly bad time, first under the censorship of the Star Chamber, which was relaxed under Queen Elizabeth, not from any superior openness of mind, but simply because she did not care a farthing what the nature of a book was, provided it did not uphold the views of her religious opponents, and again under the censorship among censors, Archbishop Laud.

Of the many eminent booksellers of the eighteenth century Andrew Millar was the most remarkable. A Scot who possessed more knowledge of mankind than pretensions to learning, he was for some years associated with another Scot, William Strahan, and in conjunction they produced Johnson's Dictionary. Boswell's estimate of him as possessing "good sense enough to have for his friends very able men give him their opinion and advice in the purchase of copyright" was shrewd and accurate. In consequence of this good sense Millar gathered together a business and connection which enabled him to amass a large fortune. It was to his liberality to the authors whose works he published that Johnson referred when he said of him that he had "raised the price of literature." A thousand pounds, which was the sum he gave for "Anella," was a princely price even in those days. The coach of Strahan, which Johnson describes

to a republic would be the indifference of the people to public affairs. When the election is in doubt it is a wholesome indication that the public is intensely interested in knowing the result. When the election is over it is a wholesome indication that the great mass of the people accept the result cheerfully and go about their usual occupations, forgetting, as speedily as possible, whatever may have occurred in the campaign to wound their sensibilities or to disappoint their expectations.

## HARVARD SEEKS TEN MILLION ENDOWMENT

Campaign by Alumni Association to Reach 40,000 Graduates.

A campaign for a permanent endowment fund of \$10,000,000 for Harvard University, has been launched by the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee of the Alumni Association, under the chairmanship of Thomas W. Lamont, '92, of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. The campaign, designed to ultimately reach practically all of the 40,000 Harvard men, is undoubtedly the largest ever undertaken by an educational institution.

The immediate object of the campaign is to raise funds to meet the pressing needs of the university in the form of inadequate salaries and a lack of funds for the maintenance of the large and expensive equipment. It is the further aim of the committee to secure sufficient funds to enable Harvard to maintain its position as an institution of higher education. While no time limit has been set for obtaining the funds, it is hoped that a considerable part of the total endowment will be raised by next commencement.

The vote of the Harvard Alumni Association, later approved by the corporation, creating the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, provided that the contributions to the fund should be held perpetually in trust, and the income to be used largely for the general expenses of the university at the discretion of the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

This endowment fund is not expected to interfere with or supersede in any way, whatsoever, the existing custom of each class making a gift of \$100,000 to the university on its twenty-fifth anniversary. This custom was inaugurated by the class of 1879, which gave \$100,000 toward the construction of the Stadium in 1904. A widespread, democratic appeal to Harvard men and their friends through a representative committee of the alumni is somewhat of an innovation for securing funds for Harvard. In the past considerable dependence has been placed on the contributions of a few persons. For instance, half of the \$2,000,000 raised for the Teachers' Endowment Fund in 1905 was contributed by a score of persons. While the exact details of the campaign are not definitely known, it is apparent that the appeal will be much wider, particularly among the graduates, than has been customary in the past.

As "a credit to literature," was the product of successful literary ventures such as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," which had been refused in many quarters, Robertson's and Hume's Histories and Cook's "Voyages." Not many years ago the controversy which arose out of his action as literary executor of Hume was recalled by the letters which passed between him and Hume.

These traders of the eighteenth century were something more than publisher-bookkeepers; as bankers and confidential agents they were brought into intimate relationship with many well known figures of the day. Among the habitués of Strahan's house were Thomas Somerville, Benjamin Franklin, Hume and Mrs. Thrale, and the leading literary men of the time congregated in the houses of these great booksellers, as did those of the earlier years of the nineteenth century in Albemarle Street, when book-selling and publishing had become joined. With this great band of bookkeepers the Strand is intimately associated. There, within a stone's throw of St. Clement Dances and of a well known modern firm of book-sellers, stood Andrew Millar's house of business, while hard by in Wych Street, Strand, was the Shakespeare Tavern where the intermediaries between the book lover and the shelves he wished to find forgot their frequent intercourse at the gatherings of their social club in the Shakespeare Tavern formed a much closer bond of intercourse than the modern annual trade dinner which has supplanted them.

## CALIFORNIA TO TEACH GOLF.

A complete equipment for indoor golf practice has just been purchased by the athletic department of the University of California. The game will be taught to all interested free of charge, and for the benefit of the underclassmen, it may be substituted for regular gym work.

## WITH DOMINION BRIDGE.

N. T. Blinks, Sci. '16, is now with the Dominion Bridge Company at its works in Lachine. Blinks has been connected with a power plant at Shawinigan until recently.

## CREDIT FOR DRILL.

A total of seven university credits is now allowed by the Yale faculty for military work done in the college brigade. This rule was recently passed by the faculty because of the growing importance of the military situation throughout the civilized world.

## AN OFFENDED CONSCIENCE.

I stole a kiss the other night;  
My conscience hurt, alas!  
I think I'll have to go to-night  
And put the darn thing back.

He smashed his auto thirty times,  
And so I wonder why  
They still persist in saying that  
He is a wreckless guy?

—Widow.

## DIET FAILED THEM.

Reports fail to reveal why two young women at the University of California, who lived for three months on peanuts alone, at a cost of fifteen cents a day, failed to persist in their diet. No matter how you try to pull that one you can't get away from the squirrel ideas.—Kansas.

## TO SUPPORT PRISONERS.

It is expected that the senior memorial fund at Washington University will be turned over to the support of the Americans now detained in European prison camps. There are nearly 100 of these at the present time.

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DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

## MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

**WORKING CONDITIONS.**  
During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

**SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.**  
At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

**MINING LICENSE.**  
The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

## MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR METALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

## PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 238, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on application addressed to

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Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

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